CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

No. 782 | EVERY WEDNESDAY | MARCH 10, 1976 | (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

President KIM IL SUNG Gives On-the-Spot Guidance in Anju Area

PYONGYANG, Mar. 3 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, guided on the spot the urban construction work and the rural work in Anju area on February 27 and March 1.

Upon meeting respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung close to them and receiving programmatic teachings from the great leader, the Party members and working people in Anju area were filled with unbounded emotion and joy. Their hearts were overflowing with utmost gratitude to the great leader who is leading our revolution along the road of victory and glory and has brought today's infinite happiness to our people.

Today a splendid, modern city of culture has risen in all its grandeur in Anju on the banks of the River Chongchon-gang. Tall and multistoried buildings are standing in a well-arranged order and cultural and welfare facilities and parks have been built there.

Today's great change in Anju is attributable exclusively to the wise leadership and deep care of the great leader.

To build a modern city in Anju, the fatherly leader visited there through a snow-covered road toward the close of December, 1973 and personally chose the site and has given teachings as many as more than 40 times up to this day.

Boundless joy and emotion filled the hearts of the constructors who had built this big modern city in a little more than one year, upholding with a boiling heart the lofty intention of the fatherly leader to provide a happier and worthier new life to our people and were today meeting him again.

Arriving in the city of Anju on February 27, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung looked round the whole view of the city and dropped in the new hotel and Chilsong Restaurant and attentively studied in person their inside facilities. He highly appreciated the construction of that wonderful city and gave programmatic teachings, and on March first, he gave guidance in the rural work in Anju area.

Six-, eight-, ten- and fifteen-storied flats, modern and wellfurnished, have been built on both sides of the streets to render variations in appearance, the Lake of Chilsong with seven man-made islets and the large Chilsong Park extending 150,000 square metres in acreage have taken shape in the city and the hospital, hotels and theatre and all other public buildings and the flats for the working people have been well built to suit the tastes and sentiments of the Koreans. After making a round of the streets of Anju, the great leader highly praised the constructors, saying that the city was fairly big and it was modernly and splendidly built.

And the great leader expressed satisfaction over the fact that all the buildings were rationally distributed and well built to suit the modern aesthetic tastes.

The great leader praised the constructors for having chosen the site of the International Hotel on a hill of scenic beauty overlooking the River Chongchonggang and built well.

The great leader dropped in the new hotel, heard about its scale and expressed satisfaction, saying that it was built fairly well.

The great leader inspected that day the graceful and modern Chilsong Restaurant built splendidly on the side of the lake in the Chilsong Park, praised its very successful design and looked over the park and street from its second floor balcony.

The great leader gave programmatic teachings on building the city of Anju faster and better.

The fatherly leader who had provided all necessary conditions for the construction of the city of Anju, always inquired about the progress of its construction and unravelled all the knots one by one, acquainted himself that day with all the problems arising in completing its construction faster and showed deep solicitude by solving them.

The constructors there who had the great honour of receiving precious teachings directly from the great leader expressed their firm determination to remain loyal to the great leader by brilliantly carrying through the on-the-spot teachings of the fatherly leader, deeply engraving them on their hearts.

◀ President Kim Il Sung gave the on-the-spot guidance in the Anju area. (KCNA Radiophoto)

DPRK Foreign Ministry Flays US Military Buildup In S. Korea

PYONGYANG, Feb. 27 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public on February 27 a statement in connection with the fact that lately the United States is further reinforcing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea and speeding up war preparations against our Republic.

The statement said:

Of late, the United States is further reinforcing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea and pushing ahead with war preparations against our Republic.

According to news dispatches, on February 24 the U.S. imperialists brought "F-111" latest-type fighter-bombers under the "U.S. tactical air force command" into south Korea from the U.S. mainland.

Such act of the United States spurring on the new war preparations is a criminal act flagrantly violating the Korean Armistice Agreement and further aggravating the tension in Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely denounce the act of the United States continuously occupying south Korea and reinforcing its aggressive armed forces all the more as a grave provocative act wrecking peace in Korea, obstructing Korea's peaceful reunification and menacing peace in Asia and the world.

The United States' stepping up of new war preparations in Korea today shows more clearly to the whole world that the U.S. imperialists are the very one trying to aggravate the tension in Korea and provoke a war of aggression.

At a time when the world people unanimously call for the dissolution of the "UN Command" and the prompt withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea according to the resolution adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly Session, the United States, contrary to this, is reinforcing the aggressive armed forces in south Korea. This is an intolerable undisguised challenge to the world peace-loving forces.

As is widely known to the world, the United States has long hastened war preparations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, clamouring about the non-existent "threat of southward invasion."

The United States egged the south Korean puppet clique on to the intensification of the fascist repression of the south Korean people and the constant reinforcement of the military power in order to create "two Koreas" and thus perpetuate Korea's split and keep hold on south Korea as its colony and military base.

Recently the United States increased the number of U.S. troops occupying south Korea by over 4,000 men and brought in large quantities of mass destruction weapons and latest-type military equipment including nuclear weapons and guided missiles.

The U.S. imperialists reached an agreement with the Japanese militarists on using the Japanese bases including Okinawa as operational bases for the provocation of a war of aggression against Korea and the U.S. air force units in Okinawa are conducting the "terrain familiarization flight exercise" and the exercise for dropping nuclear bombs for a surprise attack on the areas of the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. warlike generals are creeping into south Korea one after another, holding war confabs with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and frequently conducting war exercises reminiscent of actual battle.

In particular, the United States, after being kicked out of Indochina, proclaimed south Korea its "forward defence zone" to take south Korea as its only stronghold in Asia, and noisily clamoured that it has a plan to send U.S. troops to "march to the north across the truce line" and "will not hesitate to use even nuclear weapons," talking about the "five-day war" and "nine-day operational plan."

Owing to the war provocation manoeuvres of the United States, today the tension is being heightened all the more and the danger of a new war breaking out at any moment is increasing in Korea.

All the facts more clearly prove that as long as the U.S. troops are present in south Korea, it is impossible to ease the tension in Korea and achieve her independent and peaceful reunification.

In order to remove the danger of a new war, maintain and consolidate peace in Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it is imperative, first of all, to force the U.S. troops out of south Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly holds that the United States must take forthwith the "F-111" latest-type fighter-bombers, all the military personnel and the lethal weapons out of south Korea and withdraw all the U.S. troops from there according to the resolution of the UN General Assembly.

The United States must give up its reckless war din in Korea and stop its interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

If the United States thinks that it can frighten anyone with its military threat, it is an anachronistic delusion.

If the U.S. imperialists dare take the road of reckless war in Korea, it will only lead them to a miserable ruin.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people express the belief that all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world will more sharply expose and condemn the U.S. war preparations which are being daily intensified in Korea, and give greater support and encouragement to the just cause of the Korean people for reunifying the country independently and peacefully without any outside interference.

S. Koreans Urge Pak Clique to Resign

"Declaration for Democracy, Nat'l Salvation" Issued

Demanding that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" should step down from power, 12 south Korean dissident leaders, including former opposition presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung, ex-president Yun Bo Son and the Rev. Ham Sok Hon, made public on March 1 a "declaration for democracy and national salvation" at a prayer meeting held at the Myongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul.

The prayer meeting, which was held on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the March 1, 1919 popular uprising against the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea, was attended by 700 Christians—both Catholics and Protestants.

This direct challenge to the fascist one-man rule headed by Pak Jung Hi was made in defiance of harsh suppression for the first time after the proclamation of "presidential emergency decree No. 9" last May.

The declaration was read aloud by Li U Jong, former professor at Seoul Women's College before the participants at the end of the meeting.

Condemning the treachery of the Pak puppet clique, the declaration demands:

1. The "emergency decrees" should be repealed; the imprisoned democrats and students released; the freedoms of the press and speech and assembly guaranteed; and judicature made independent.

2. The Pak "government" should resign en bloc to assume its responsibility for the ruined economy.

3. As the national reunification of the north and the south is an immediate task of today, for its sake democratic power be gained.

The declaration was signed by the following 12 personages: Kim Dae Jung; Yun Bo Son; Ham Sok Hon; Li U Jong; Chong Il Hyong, "national assemblyman" from the opposition New Democratic Party; Kim Gwan Sok, secretary-general of the council of south Korean Christian churches; priest Yun Ban Ung; So Nam Dong, former professor at Yonse University; priest Un Myong Gi; Li Mun Yong, former professor at Koryo University; Mun Dong Hwan, former dean of the graduate school of "Hanguk Theological College"; and An Byon Mu, former professor at "Hanguk Theological College."

The declaration shows that south Koreans' struggle against fascism and for democracy still continues despite "emergency decree No. 9" and that they are firmly determined to confront the Pak clique.

In a bid to win democracy, the people of south Korea including students and religionists have been defying the "presidential decree" since its proclamation, staging various struggles in prison and courts, and throughout the whole of south Korea.

In November last, students distributed a number of leaflets appealing to the people to "Raise High the Banner of Democracy, Nation and Reunification." At the end of January, Christians held a series of prayer meetings for democracy in Seoul, Wonju (Kangwon Province) and Chonju (North Cholla Province).

These facts prove that preparations had been made for the declaration.

The declaration has several features. In the first place, it directs the spearhead of struggle at Pak Jung Hi in view of the fact that the Pak clique are doing everything in their power to strengthen the fascist "yushin" system and to perpetuate Pak's authoritarian rule.

From the beginning of this year, clamouring about "national security" and "national harmony," the puppet clique are desperately calling on the people to arm themselves spiritually with "idea of yushin" for that purpose, and are forcing "unconditional obedience" upon the people.

In addition, in an attempt to silence the dissident forces, every nook and corner is covered with a repressive dragnet, under a plan to "organize inhabitants strategically."

Under such a terror-ridden atmosphere in which anyone critical of the fascist regime can be arrested under the "presidential decree," the demand for Pak's resignation clearly shows that the resentment and disaffection of the popular masses are reaching a climax. It also shows their uncompromising will to put an end to Pak's tyranny in the face of any repressive measures.

Secondly, another feature of the declaration is that it defines national reunification as a pressing task.

The Pak clique are set on fixing the present state of division, calling for "stabilization of peace" rather than reunification, disregarding the ardent desire of the south Korean people for the national cause.

In this respect, the declaration is a stern denunciation and absolute rejection of the puppet clique's "two-Korea" plot.

Meanwhile, the fascist junta declares that opposition to the "yushin system" is confined to minor groups of intellectuals and that the "system of national harmony" has been completed.

Even if the Pak clique intensify the blood-thirsty suppression of the dissents, to prevent their action from spreading, they can not hold in check their just struggle for democracy and national reunification.

Signatories to the declaration are influential leaders of the religious, political and academic circles. Because of its justness, it will be accepted by all the nation.

In view of this, the significance of the declaration also lies in the fact that it will lead to the revival of the once active "national conference for the restoration of democracy" which was virtually crushed by the Pak clique after the Vietnam debacle. The "national conference" disappeared under pressure brought by the puppet to bear on it. It was formed in November, 1974, with dissident politicians, journalists and religionists as its members, in protest against the "yushin system."

The 16th anniversary of the historic April 19, 1960, uprising will be marked before long. Every year has seen a surging struggle of the masses for democracy and national reunification in this significant month. The spring of struggle returns this year, too.

The brave action of the patriotic south Korean leaders is sure to trigger another popular uprising. Their crusade will surely be crowned with victory.

(Related stories on page 6)

Chongryun Statement

"We fully support the south Korean people fighting for their sacred anti-fascist and democratization struggles in defiance of harsh repression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique."

"We appeal to the peace-lovers the world over including the Japanese people to express stronger support for their crusade and resolutely denounce the Pak Jung Hi clique for their fascist oppression."

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) made its statement in the Korean Hall, Tokyo on Feb. 3, in connection with the March 1 "declaration for democracy and national salvation" issued by 12 south Korean democratic figures.

The statement reads in part as follows:

The declaration fully reflects the will and aspirations of the south Korean people languishing under the fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime.

This year, many meetings have already been organized to denounce Pak Jung Hi's one-man rule and demand the democratization of the society in local cities, including Wonju and Chonju, and at school campuses.

However, the puppet authorities, instead of paying heed to their demand, resorted to harsher repression.

According to reports from Seoul, the puppet authorities illegally arrested the signatories to the declaration including noted priest Ham Sok Hon.

These arrests mean a challenge to the south Koreans calling for a democratic society and national reunification, and are, at the same time, an act of trampling down the public opinion of the world for democracy and peace.

Further, this new repressive "move" exposes the fact that Pak-trumpeted "national consensus" and "national security" are false propaganda and that his "revitalized system" is maintained at bayonet point.

Now, the Pak Jung Hi clique strictly censor news reporting on the political donations by U.S. multinational corporations, afraid that it will spread throughout the south Korean society.

However, whatever sophisticated methods they may use, can they not veil the fact that they received large sums of illegal money from the U.S. and Japanese monopolies.

The situation in Korea today is fraught with very dangerous symptoms because of the plot of permanent national division and open war provocations by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The aggressive U.S. troops should withdraw from south Korea in accordance with the 30th UNGA's decision on the Korean question and the heinous traitors like Pak Jung Hi clique should step down so that the tension may be eased and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country accelerated.

The Japanese Government should discontinue its efforts to prop up the Pak "regime" and help it maintain its "power," and should sever political, economic and military relations with the Pak "regime."

As revealed in the "Lockheed scandal," ugly fusion exists between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese political and economic circles.

The continuation of such relations poses a grave problem because it is against the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples and affects the peace and democracy of Asia.

Leader of People

Party Branch Meeting under His Personal Guidance

The great leader President Kim Il Sung guides a company Party branch meeting.

It was towards the end of 1940 when the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle was going on.

The machine-gun platoon under the direct command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was running out of food, and how to get some was very urgent question.

The men of the platoon had nothing to eat except a small portion of maize flour and wild greens. They were waiting for the return of some comrades who were out somewhere for food.

At the time a detail came back from Chiapikou district, pulling a cow along. A man of the detail explained that they had found her grazing on a hillside and had tried the hardest to find her owner to pay, but in vain. Informed of this, Comrade Commander called in Comrade Chang, head of the detail, and its members and ordered them to locate her owner and give her back to him at once. Further, he said that they had committed a grave error in violation of the iron-bound rule of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and thus harmed the people's interest. It is advisable to bring the matter before a Party branch meeting for discussion, he added, and pointed out:

The main thing is that the meeting should bring Comrade Chang to clearly see by himself what is wrong with him and, moreover, give other Party members a correct understanding of what the protection of the people's property means and what they should do for it.

The Party branch meeting was held soon after under his direct guidance.

Many took the floor and offered comradely criticism to Comrade Chang for his error.

But some of them labelled him as a untrustworthy chance element, reminding themselves of all the wrongs he had done previously.

Having heard out the speakers to the last man, Comrade Commander said: It is quite good for each of you Party members to criticize Comrade Chang's error point-blank. But don't try to give it hot or go too far in dealing with the matter under discussion, because it has nothing to do with sharp criticism. And he continued: Suppose Comrade Chang is a chance element as some of you said. Well, why has he fought for 7-8 years with us, eating wild greens. Comrade Chang is the first to blame for his error, and the Party branch comes next, because it failed to play its role the way it should, he pointed out, and went on: Therefore, the Party branch must go deep into the midst of the Party members to perform work with them in a specific way, and each Party member must be faithful to the Party organizational life, and this will help them to correct any erroneous deviation without loss of time, however insignificant it may be, and become fine revolutionaries.

Bearing his words deep in mind Comrade Chang seriously and critically reviewed what he had done.

Meanwhile, Comrade Commander issued an instruction to the effect that similar meetings be held for all the guerillas to review their life and work in the light of Comrade Chang's error so as to draw serious lesson from it.

On his instructions the 7th and 8th regiments held meetings where serious self-criticism was conducted in connection with this matter.

One of the comrades criticised himself for having taken needle and a spool of thread from a civilian house in a village for the purpose of patching up his clothes at the time he was engaged in the small unit operations.

Through the Party branch meetings the KPRA men armed themselves more thoroughly with the Comrade Commander's revolutionary idea that the people's lives and properties should be protected in every way, and came to deeply understand what they should do to put it into practice.

Afterwards, Comrade Commander paid keen attention to educating Comrade Chang in person.

He often met him and encouraged him to abstain from all wrongs, whether they were on the march or camping.

His constant care and education bore fruit. Comrade Chang made every effort to correct the error he had committed, and thus became a revolutionary soldier infinitely loyal to the great leader.

In this way, in case any KPRA man did something wrong, Comrade Commander lost no time to give him guidance in his Party organizational life so that he could correct it at an early date and, at the same time, educated all his men with perseverance to prevent them from committing similar errors.

(THE PYONGYANG TIMES)

Correct Solution of Agrarian Question in Korea

—On 30th Anniv. of Promulgation of Law on Agrarian Reform—

The agrarian question, an urgent question to be solved before anything else in the stage of democratic revolution, found a successful solution in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in March, 1946.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Agrarian reform is the task having top priority in solving the peasant and agricultural questions in the stage of the democratic revolution. Unless the agrarian question is solved correctly it is impossible to free the peasants from feudal exploitation and oppression and develop the productive forces in agriculture quickly."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung promulgated the "Law on Agrarian Reform in North Korea" on March 5, 1946, after liberation basing himself on the relations of landownership and the balance of class forces in our countryside, our peasants' age-old aspiration for land and on the agrarian programme advanced by him during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and a wealth of experiences accumulated by him in the struggle to implement it.

On the principle of "only the tiller has the right to land" the law made clear that land formerly owned by the Japanese imperialists and their stooges—the pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation—the land of the landlords who owned more than five *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) and all other lands not tilled by their owners but leased out, should be confiscated without compensation and distributed free to the landless and land-poor peasants.

It is provided by the law that all systems of land tenancy should be abolished, land be distributed in proportion to the number of working members in the peasant family, the sale, purchase and mortgaging of the distributed land prohibited, and the confiscated forests, irrigation facilities, orchards and some lands not suitable for peasant farming nationalized.

The Law on Agrarian Reform drawn up by the great leader was a revolutionary and unique law aimed at more thoroughly solving the peasant and agricultural questions in the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The most important thing in the agrarian reform was to decide correctly whose land should be confiscated.

The definition of whose land was to be confiscated in the law on agrarian reform represented a revolutionary policy which enabled us to defend the interests of the broad masses of the peasants at the expense of the interests of the small number of landlords and reactionaries and firmly rally the masses of people around the Party.

At the time when the agrarian reform was under way in our country there were only 44,000 landlords accounting for four per cent of all peasant households, each with more than five *chongbo*. But they held 58.2 per cent of the arable land.

And an overwhelming majority of peasants accounting for nearly 80 per cent of the population were landless and land-poor peasants. Therefore, the agrarian reform was a popular policy to confiscate the land owned by the landlords and free the peasants from feudal exploitation and penury.

Our Party's definition of whose land was to be confiscated was also a correct policy for dispersing and weakening the hostile forces to the maximum by isolating the rich peasants and winning over the middle peasants.

Our Party allowed the rich peasants to continue to possess the land they had not rented out but tilled themselves, thus forestalling their frontal opposition to the agrarian reform.

The middle peasants welcomed the land being confiscated from the landlords because the agrarian reform did not infringe on their interests in the least. Therefore, they were our ally in the agrarian reform.

By correctly defining whose land was to be confiscated, our Party, in the struggle against the landlords, could isolate the rich farmers by firmly relying on the poor peasants and hired farm labourers and by decisively winning over the middle peasants, with the result that it could guarantee the undisputed superiority of the revolutionary forces over the hostile forces.

In carrying out the agrarian reform, our Party also paid a deep attention to creating ample preconditions for confiscating land from the landlords.

It was important to firmly build power organs before anything else, for it was impossible to carry out the agrarian reform only with the law on liquidating the landlords, each with more than 5 *chongbo* of land.

The landlords did not merely watch at the expropriation of their land. The law on agrarian reform had no sooner been promulgated than some landlords and reactionary elements offered resistance and carried out subversive activities and sabotages to foil the agrarian reform. But at that time we could put down in time those who resisted in disobedience to the Law on Agrarian Reform because we had our people's power, centres training security cadres, the people's armed forces, and security organs.

Our Party had its deep roots struck in the working class and a firm command of it. This was an important condition for the successful agrarian reform.

Our Party could convincingly carry on the struggle for taking the land from the landlords because it had powerful power organs and the ability to organize and mobilize the most revolutionary working class.

Another important thing in carrying out the agrarian reform was to actively organize and mobilize the masses of the peasants to the struggle against the landlords.

In enforcing the agrarian reform our Party aroused a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm among the peasant masses and encouraged them to stand in the van of the struggle against the landlords at all times.

Thus, over 11,500 rural committees of the poor peasants and the hired farm labourers were set up all over the country after the promulgation of the Law on Agrarian Reform.

These rural committees became the direct executors of the agrarian reform. Along with this, our Party formed the agrarian reform support detachments made up of progressive workers of the factories, mines and coal mines and sent them to the rural villages to render an active help to the peasants in their struggle.

The assistance of the working class not only strengthened the worker-peasant alliance but greatly heightened the peasants' enthusiasm.

Thanks to the correct policy laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise guidance, the agrarian reform in our country was victoriously carried out in the short period of less than one month.

As a result of the agrarian reform, more than one million *chongbo* of land was confiscated and distributed free of charge to over 720,000 peasant households.

Through the agrarian reform the feudal landownership and exploiter system which chained the peasants to exploitation and poverty were abolished in our country once and for all and the peasants' centuries-old desire to do farming in their own land was translated into a brilliant reality.

The agrarian reform, the first of its kind in the East, which was carried out in our country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, stood as an example for solving the land problem in a most thoroughgoing way in the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. It was a great event that will go down in the history of our country. It was also a historic event that greatly inspired the oppressed peoples of the world in their struggle for national liberation.

(KCNA)

With the agrarian reform 30 years ago and the subsequent cooperativisation, farmers find their work rewarded and gather a bumper harvest every year.

Rural Theses and Chongsan-Ri Today

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, once the backward agricultural country, has turned into a developed industrial country.

Especially her agriculture is enjoying high appreciations from foreign visitors. It is attributable to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The President delivered the immortal classic work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" on Feb. 25, 1964.

In this work, President Kim Il Sung propounded three principles for the socialist construction in the countryside after bringing to completion the socialist reform of agriculture.

The three principles are: Eliminating the distinctions between town and country and finally solving the rural question by thoroughly carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside, strengthening in every way the leadership and assistance of the working-class Party and state, bringing the guidance and management of agriculture to approach the advanced level of industrial management and bringing the cooperative property closer to all-people property.

Under the meticulous guidance of the President, the working-class Party and state gave a definite priority to the ideological revolution and, at the same time, energetically pushed ahead with the technical and cultural revolutions and continued to thoroughly carry out the revolution.

In order to push ahead with technical revolution, much efforts were directed to irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization.

Irrigation was finished in 1960. Now the country is covered with dense networks of irrigation channels extending more than 37,600 kilometres and drainage waterways exceeding 1,460 kilometres in total length.

Electrification was completed in 1969 (annual consumption of 1,000,000,000 kwh of electricity).

As for mechanization, the task for bringing the number of tractors up to 70,000 or 80,000 was fulfilled in 1974. Now each cooperative farm has an average of more than 20 tractors and 3 or 4 trucks plus a wide variety of modern farm machines, which have undertaken all the farm work from ploughing to thrashing.

In 1980, there will be 10 to 12 tractors for each 100 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) of arable land in the DPRK.

In chemicalization, the target for bringing the amount of chemical fertilizers applied per *chongbo* up to 500 kilogrammes had been hit and it exceeded one ton last year.

Chongsan-*ri* is a typical example of advanced countryside. It is located not far away from Pyongyang. Chongsan-*ri* is the birthplace of the Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method, a new guiding idea and method.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung had visited there on more than 70 occasions since the liberation and indicated the road to be followed by the rural district and given a detailed guidance in each stage of the development of the rural economy, thereby bringing great changes to Chongsan-*ri*.

Through his energetic guidance to Chongsan-*ri*, the great leader created a model for the materialisation of the rural theses and built it up as a pattern for the construction of a socialist countryside.

His grand plan has borne a fine fruit.

The people have been prepared as revolutionaries of Juche type, farm work has become just the same as industrial work and the appearance of the village has become akin to town.

Comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation have entered the finishing stage in this place where the peasants had to pull the plough till their shoulders bled before liberation.

Over a decade ago, the farm had only a few tractors and one truck. But now it has nearly 100 tractors and trucks plus more than 1,000 trailing farm machines of above 40 kinds, which have replaced the farmers in toilsome work. The number of the tractors per 100 *chongbo* of farm land has reached 8.4. The farm has laid material and technical foundations for completing the comprehensive mechanisation of farming within this year so that a work hand may tend 5 to 6 *chongbo* of paddies, or 8 to 10 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields, or above.

With the progress of industrialisation and modernisation of agriculture, grain production shows a steady growth in Chongsan-*ri*. Last year it stood 3.5 times the 1960 figure.

The Chongsan-*ri* villagers enjoy to their heart's satisfaction a life as cultured as that of the urban population.

The old cottages which once lay scattered there have disappeared, giving place to hundreds of single-, two-, and three-storied neat modern houses with such public catering facilities as modern shops, lodging house, barber's shops and bathhouses standing among them. Chongsan-*ri* reminds you of a town. Schools up to higher agricultural school have appeared in the village where no educational institution was to be seen in the past. And there you find a well-built *ri* people's hospital with modern facilities for inpatients and specialised treatment.

The technical and cultural standards of the farmers have risen beyond recognition. Now everyone has general knowledge above the level of the middle school graduate and has one technique or more. Forty per cent of the farmers can drive tractors.

Nearly 20 per cent of the farmers are engineers and assistant engineers. The farm has set the goal of helping all its members attain the level of the engineer and assistant engineer by 1980.

With the steady increase of the income share in grain and cash, the living standard of the peasants has sharply risen. Last year seven times as much grain and 15 times as much cash as in 1960 went to each household.

Advancing along the bright road indicated by the great leader in his rural theses, the farm has grown to be Guard Laureate Twice Chollima Farm honoured with "Order of Kim Il Sung."

Foreigners Praise

The world revolutionary people speak highly of this immortal classic work of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

A Togolese figure said:

"The great idea of President Kim Il Sung on the solution of the rural question points to a clear and straight path for us to reach our destination. Only by firmly relying on the scientific guiding theory of President Kim Il Sung and only by following the practical example of Korea, can the third world people smoothly solve the agricultural problem arising in any stage of revolution."

A personage of Upper Volta said:

"The great Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and great practician who carries his idea into practice and the theses on the rural question enabled Korea to reach in a matter of 10 years the level of advanced countries which it had taken a few centuries to have a developed agriculture.

"We solemnly declare that the idea and theory of the President on the rural question are a genuinely universal guiding theory and give a perfect and comprehensive answer to the rural question raised by our time."

A functionary of the General Union of Peasants Societies of Iraq said:

"President Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a very tested revolutionary and great person.

"We draw great courage and confidence from his work.

"As far as we know, no person has ever set forth such a valuable policy on the rural question as that of President Kim Il Sung.

"The policy is more precious than gold for the Korean people and the world people.

"Therefore, we call President Kim Il Sung a great genius."

A university professor of Peru said:

"The Korean peasants who have become socialist working people are leading a bountiful and cultured life without any worry in modern dwelling houses with water service.

"Buses find their way to remote mountain areas, every *ri* has people's hospital and clinic and all cultural establishments. The Korean countryside is a socialist cultural countryside good to work and live in, a paradise in the true sense of the term."

A Somali agricultural expert said:

"Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people showed how to successfully solve the question, thereby laying a groundwork for the third world countries to make a rapid progress.

"Following the torch held high by the Korean people the third world countries could do a lot of work in solving the rural question, taking due consideration of the specific conditions of their respective countries."

An educationist of Democratic Yemen said:

"The peoples of all regions on the globe should take the work of Comrade Kim Il Sung as a guide and introduce the successful experience of Korea."

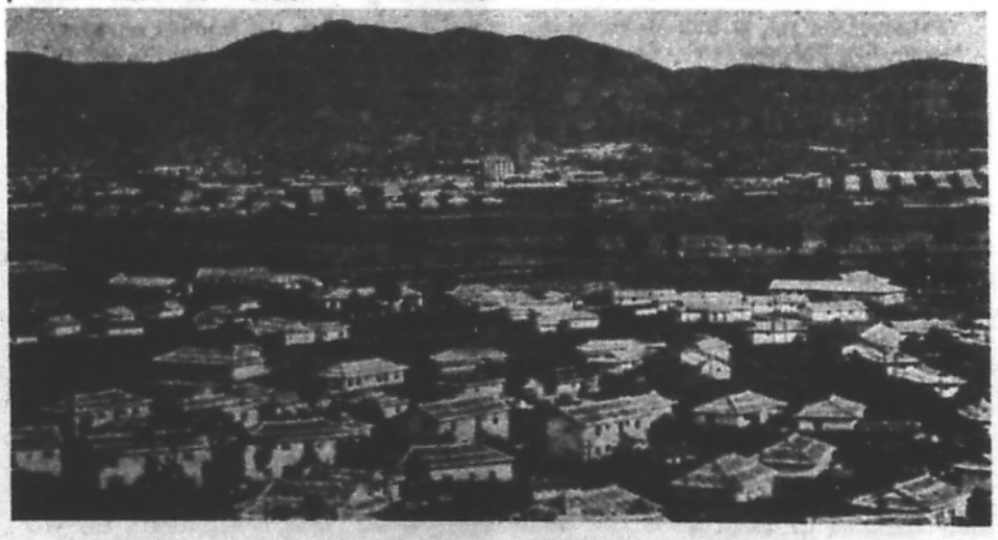

Photo shows a famed socialist rural community in Chongsan-ri, Kanso county, S. Pyongan Province.

News in Brief

* An agreement on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Government for 1976-1980 was signed in Moscow on Feb. 9.

* A 1976-1977 cultural exchange plan between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Soviet Union was signed in Pyongyang on Feb. 15.

* The women's basketball team of the DPRK which had been visiting China on the invitation of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China returned to Pyongyang on Feb. 24 by train.

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Son Song Pil, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Minister of the Administration Council, visited Sweden from Feb. 17 to 24.

* Ito Yoshihiro, President of the Tokai Shipping Company of Japan, flew into Pyongyang on Feb. 27.

* The 1976 trade protocol between the DPRK and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow on Feb. 27.

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Han Su Gil, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, left Pyongyang on Feb. 28 by plane for a visit to the German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Cuba.

* The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent a congratulatory letter on Feb. 29 to the Trade Unions Federation of Kuwait on the 15th anniversary of the independence of Kuwait, the national day of her people.

* Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, recently met Kang Man Su, Ambassdor of the DPRK to Algeria, who would leave Algeria for home at a recall.

* Lieutenant Colonel Egon Muller, military attache of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic in Pyongyang, arranged a cocktail party on Mar. 1 at his embassy on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the National People's Army of the GDR.

* The communications delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Hak Sop, Minister of Communications, flew back home on Mar. 2 after attending the 10th Meeting of Ministers of Communications of the Organization for Cooperation in Communications of Socialist Countries held in Havana.

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Gyong Ho, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the LSWYK, left Pyongyang on Mar. 2 by air to attend the Second Meeting of the International Preparatory Committee of the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Cuba.

* A Romanian women's basketball selection visited Pyongyang on Mar. 2.

* The Korean National Peace Committee and the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity sent on Mar. 3 a letter of solidarity to the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs in connection with the opening of the national meeting in Japan on Mar. 1 to observe the "Day of Bikini."

(KCNA)

U.S. Imperialists Must Disband "UN Command" and Completely Withdraw from S. Korea

Head of WPK Delegation Speaks at 25th CPSU Congress

PYONGYANG, Feb. 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-Premier of the Administration Council, who was heading a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea to the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made a congratulatory speech at the congress on February 27, according to a report from Moscow.

In his speech he, to begin with, warmly hailed the 25th Congress of the CPSU.

He said:

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people that won victory in the great October Socialist Revolution and founded the first state of proletarian dictatorship in the world have vigorously struggled to build socialism, defending the gains of the revolution, in the past period.

Referring to the successes made by the Soviet people in the fulfilment of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, he wished them successes in the struggle for carrying out the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

He continued:

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have converted the country into a developed socialist state in a historically brief period of time and are today waging a vigorous struggle to expedite the complete victory of socialism under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

Our Party and people are bending all efforts to solve the question of national reunification, the supreme national task of our people at the present time, while accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic.

He denounced the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in frantically stepping up the war manoeuvres against the northern half of the Republic, obstructing the independent reunification of Korea.

In accordance with the fair U.N. resolution, the United States must disband the "U.N. Command", completely withdraw its troops from south Korea and accept our proposal for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement in order that tension is removed in Korea and peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country are achieved.

In the international arena today the U.S. imperialists are desperately attempting to restore their lost old position. Scared by the great victory of the socialist and national-liberation forces, they resort to an open armed intervention against the world revolutionary forces, while trying their hands at every splitting and estrangement ruse to drive a wedge between third world countries and non-aligned nations, sow the seeds of discord and antagonism among them and set them against each other.

The present situation makes it incumbent upon all the revolutionary peoples of the world to heighten vigilance against the crafty and vicious "double dealing tactics" of the world reactionaries and intensify the anti-imperialist struggle with united strength.

Our Party and people resolutely support the struggle of the Asian, African, Latin American and all other peoples against imperialism and colonialism and for defence of the sovereignty and national dignity of the countries.

Our people express support and firm solidarity for the struggle of the working class and toiling people of the capitalist countries against oppression and exploitation by monopoly capital and for the right to existence and socialism.

Our Party and people will continue to vigorously fight in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, in unity with the world working class and in unity with the fighting Asian, African and Latin American peoples and in firm unity with all the progressive peoples of the world against imperialism and colonialism and for the national independence and for the victory of the cause of socialism, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

In conclusion he declared that the Korean people would strive to continuously strengthen and develop the friendship and solidarity with the Korean and Soviet peoples.

Pyongyangites Mark 57th Anniv. of March 1 Popular Uprising

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A Pyongyang report meeting was held on February 29 at the Moranbong Theatre to commemorate the 57th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Attending the report meeting together with working people and People's Army soldiers in the city were Comrade Rim Chun Chu; Comrade Chong Jun Gi; Kang Jang Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Kim Song Ryul, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party; vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Presidium Members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; responsible functionaries of the Committees and Ministries of the Administration Council, central organs, and public organisations and responsible functionaries of Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee.

A report was made by Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

The March First Popular Uprising was a nation-wide anti-Japanese resistance struggle and a nation-wide patriotic struggle in which the whole nation rose and courageously fought against the brigandish Japanese imperialist aggressors to win the freedom and independence of the fatherland, the reporter said.

The March First Popular Uprising in which the whole nation rose and gallantly fought for the freedom and independence of the fatherland dealt a heavy blow at the Japanese imperialists and shook their colonial ruling system to its very foundation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Through the March First Movement our Korean nation showed the world's mankind that the Korean nation is alive and it does not want to lead the life of a ruined nation and is filled with the spirit of fighting to the end to win freedom and independence."

Indeed, the nation-wide March First Popular Uprising demonstrated to the whole world the indomitable patriotic spirit of the Korean people who fear no sacrifice in the struggle against the foreign aggressors.

The March First Popular Uprising proved that if the popular masses are to win victory in the revolution they must be guided by an outstanding leader and wage a decisive struggle, meeting the enemy's counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence and that one cannot win "independence" or achieve the country's liberation and the people's freedom by relying on outside forces, the reporter pointed out.

The ardent desire of the Korean people who had been craving for a great leader was realized brilliantly only when the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and legendary hero, stood in the van of the revolution, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, and brightly illumined the road ahead of our people with the immortal Juche idea, the reporter stressed, and continued:

Putting up the notorious "new Pacific doctrine", the bosses of U.S. imperialism are now working round the clock to strengthen the U.S.-Japan military alliance and the "triangular military alliance" of the U.S., Japan and the south Korean puppet clique.

In violation of the principle of peaceful reunification, the Pak Jung Hi clique are resorting to ever more heinous machinations to freeze the split and unleash a new war in Korea.

The reporter referred to the fact that today the south Korean people of all strata and students are waging a resolute struggle against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist ruling system of the Pak Jung Hi clique and for the right to existence and democratic freedom and for the reunification of the country and the victory of the revolution.

She emphatically declared:

The entire Korean people in the north and the south, united firm under the banner of national reunification, will smash the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists, clear our fatherland of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and realise the historic cause of national reunification without fail.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the foolish aggressive design to create "two Koreas" and keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as their colony and military base and pull out of south Korea at once taking along all their aggression forces.

She said:

The Japanese authorities must put an end to their sinister moves to create "two Koreas" in collusion with U.S. imperialism, talking nonsense that south Korea plays the role of breakwater for Japan and renounce the hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The only correct way to the independent and peaceful reunification of our country is to thoroughly implement the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The south Korean puppet clique must stop at once the vicious "anti-communist" rackets and the reckless war provocation manoeuvres intensified under the pretext of the "threat of southward invasion" and the fascist repression of the people, give up the "two Koreas" policy and ensure the democratisation of south Korean society.

Koreans Here

A central rally of the Korean compatriots here was held on Feb. 29 at Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall, commemorating the 57th anniversary of March First Popular Uprising.

Vice-Chairmen Li Jin Gyu, Hong Bong Su and Pak Jae Ro of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and its Bureau Chiefs took part in the rally with over 3,000 Chongryun workers and compatriots.

3rd Asian Table-Tennis Championships to Open In Pyongyang

PYONGYANG, Feb. 28 (KCNA)—The Third Asian Table-Tennis Championships will be open in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, from April 25 to May 7.

During this period, the congress, council and executive committee of the Asian Table-Tennis Union will meet in Pyongyang.

At the forthcoming championships, a large number of well-known players from many Asian countries and regions will compete in men's and women's team matches, singles and doubles and mixed doubles and boy's and girl's singles. The First Asian Table-Tennis Championships was held in Peking, China, in 1972 and the second championships in Yokohama, Japan, in 1974.

The Third Asian Table-Tennis Championships, the biggest in scale ever in the Asian table tennis history, will greatly help towards strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the Asian peoples and sportsmen and further developing the Asian table-tennis movement and raising its technical standard through the exchange of experiences.

And it will encourage the struggle of our people who are vigorously advancing for the complete victory of socialism and the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, holding high the red banner of the three revolutions, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and our Party.

The Organising Committee of the Third Asian Table-Tennis Championships is briskly carrying on all necessary preparations for successfully conducting the championships, on which the deep interest and expectation of the Asian people and sportsmen are focussed, in accordance with the idea of the Asian table-tennis movement.

DPRK Soccer Team Qualifies for 21st Olympics

The soccer team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea won all the five games it had at the Asian zone group two pre-Olympic soccer tournament held in Djakarta, Indonesia, from February 15 to 26 to be qualified for the 21st Olympics slated in July in Canada, according to a report.

The DPRK team became the winner in the group tournament by defeating Malaysia 2 to 0, Indonesia 2 to 1, Papua New Guinea 4 to 0 and Singapore 2 to 0.

The DPRK team which placed first in the group tournament met the Indonesian team, the runner-up, in the final on February 26.

Trouncing Indonesia in the final, too, the soccer team of the DPRK was qualified for the Montreal Olympics with a record of five wins and no loss.

DPRK Assails U.S. Air Strikes On Cambodia

PYONGYANG, Mar. 1 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on February 29 denouncing the U.S. imperialists' barbarous bombing of Siemreap City, Cambodia.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely brand the U.S. imperialists' barbarous bombing of Siemreap City as a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty of Democratic Cambodia and a naked challenge to the non-aligned countries and the peace-loving people of Asia and the world and fully support the just stand manifested in the February 26 statement of the Government of Democratic Cambodia, the DPRK Foreign Ministry statement stressed.

It noted:

The recent savage bombings clearly show that the heavier defeat they sustain, the more desperately the U.S. imperialists try to destroy the Cambodian people's peaceful construction.

With no machinations, however, can the U.S. imperialists frighten the heroic Cambodian people.

The U.S. imperialists must draw a proper lesson from the miserable defeat they suffered already in Cambodia and discontinue forthwith all their provocations against the Cambodian people.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in their aggressive and subversive acts against the Cambodian people in defiance of the powerful denunciation of the world public opinion, they will be unable to escape more pungent condemnation from the peace-loving people the world over and will only precipitate their own doom, the statement said.

It emphasised:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will as ever stand foursquare behind the fraternal Cambodian people and render positive support and encouragement to the Cambodian people in their just cause of opposing the aggression and provocation of the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and for defending the gains of the revolution and building a new, prospering Cambodia.

Timed with War Moves by Washington, Seoul

Anti-Pyongyang, Anti-Chongryun Campaigns Being Mounted

Obviously timed with the current unusual military buildup in south Korea aimed at a pre-emptive attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, anti-Pyongyang, anti-Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) campaigns appear to be intensified in this country. It must be recalled that Korean communities were subjected to harsh repression by the Japanese authorities and the U.S. occupation forces on the eve of the outbreak of the 1950-53 Korean War.

Clear evidence is that these campaigns partly help divert public outcries over the crackdown upon human rights and democracy in south Korea and the payoff scandal in which Washington, Tokyo and Seoul are deeply involved. Another motive is to discredit the DPRK and Chongryun, sow seeds of discord within the Korean population and alienate them from the Japanese people.

It is most disquieting that despite the obligations under international law, the Japanese authorities concerned fail to adopt relevant steps to prevent such rampage, unthinkable in any other "advanced democracy." Rather, official overt help is offered to the culprits.

Attempted Raid on Mangyongbong

A most serious case took place when over 70 Japanese rightwing hooligans and "KCIA" agents, with nine cars taking the lead, turned up at Central Pier, Osaka Port on Feb. 27, to storm *Mangyongbong*, a DPRK cargo ship with displacement of 5,000 tons, berthed there. They were armed with steel pipes, wooden staves, clubs and stones and wore military uniforms, with Japanese flags and south Korean flags held aloft side by side.

Their field commander was Cho Il Je, puppet consul general in Osaka who earlier declared that some 3,000 men would be mobilized in action against the DPRK vessel. The attacking hooligans, to the beat of Japanese martial music, thundered out threats, "Koreans, go home! Kill Koreans!" and ran wild.

The Japanese riot police unit remained idle and left the assailants engaged in a melee, which drew an angry response from the Koreans and the Japanese citizens.

Effective resistance was put up by some 150 students at Osaka Korean High School who happened to be there for a visit to the ship. They were joined by local Korean residents under Chongryun and Mindan (the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan) who were outraged by the attack and the unwarranted attitude of the Japanese police.

They formed columns and forcefully repelled the worst onslaughts, chorusing the song "Korea Is One." The reluctant Japanese police finally intervened and arrested a total of 11 hooligans, while dozens of Koreans, including some high schoolers, sustained heavy or light injuries. The local Japanese people cheered at the patriotic resistance as praiseworthy.

The presence of a DPRK trade ship at the port is highly embarrassing to the puppet clique but is a big moral boost to the local Korean communities whose population is over 300,000 in the Osaka-Kobe areas. It is a reminder that the DPRK is the sole legitimate government of the Korean nation; it is a potent symbol of growing friendship between the peoples of the DPRK and Japan—the very thing that Seoul and Tokyo hate to see among others.

Mangyongbong has been a target of repeated attack for a few years since it was assigned to ply between the two countries, as a well-known repatriation ship and as a cargo ship. The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and its allies in this country groundlessly called it a "spy ship." All their manoeuvers turned out to be failures.

Over 70 Japanese rightwingers and "KCIA" agents on Feb. 27 at Osaka Port attempted to storm "Mangyongbong", a DPRK cargo ship. Shown here are Japanese gangsters driving cars in an attempted raid.

Projected Census Of Koreans

With all the south Koreans obligated by "law" to re-register with the puppet authorities, the so-called supreme court, the foreign ministry and the Seoul scriveners association on Jan. 26 announced their joint plan to undertake a census of the Korean residents in Japan. The projected census would cover 300,000 of the 650,000 Korean nationals by the end of this year, they said, and 30 million *won* were earmarked for the job.

Undoubtedly, their aim is firstly to feed all the data into a bank of computers for locating any dissident elements, keeping them in line and harnessing manpower to military needs, and secondly, to manipulate the Korean colony in Japan and bring it to the fold of fascism and treachery. The following month, a total of 30 puppet officials flew into Japan ostensibly to perform the job.

They warn that anyone who fails to comply will lose any legal claim to their property in south Korea or connections with their families there and will face increasing inconvenience in living in Japan. There is no sign of their success, however. For the past three years since 1973, they tried to carry out a census with personnel stationed in 9 cities and their result was a mere 4,000.

"New Permanent Denizenship"

To reinforce their grip on the Korean population here, the puppet foreign minister Pak Tong Jin met the press on Feb. 7 where he revealed the plan to force notorious "permanent denizenship" in Japan on the resident compatriots. Describing this as one of urgent foreign policy aims, he was shameless enough to ask for Japanese governmental cooperation.

He stressed the need to revise the "agreement on the legal status of Koreans in Japan," attached to the criminal 1965 "South Korea-Japan Treaty" which allowed full-scale Japanese re-inroads into south Korea as lieutenants of the Americans. The year 1971 was the deadline for the "application for permanent denizenship" stipulated in that agreement.

The last "drive for permanent denizenship" was a Seoul-Tokyo joint attempt to deprive the resident Koreans of all their democratic, national rights and make them second-class Japanese or liable to severer exploitation and repression.

Since the last one ended in a miserable failure, the puppet official called for an earliest bilateral working-level meeting to discuss the question. Sensing the suspicious public mood in Japan, he portrayed his bid as a need for "a new form of permanent denizenship," practically the same in substance.

"Alien Registration Decree"

The Japanese authorities are planning to revise the present "Immigration Control Decree" and the "Decree on the Registration of Aliens" in a way to aid the policy of the puppet clique. The twins are principal legal instruments in the hands of the Japanese authorities to apply draconic restrictions upon the patriotic activities of Chongryun and Korean residents and persecute and discriminate against them.

President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"...Today the Korean citizens in Japan are not given a treatment due foreigners though they have the nationality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is an expression of the unfriendly attitude of the Japanese Government towards our country."

Even after the liberation of Korea in 1945, the Koreans have been maltreated as "untouchables," despite the fact that they are nationals of a victorious state in the last world war and entitled to decent living as full-fledged foreigners. Proud of their DPRK citizenship and Korean heritage, they have fought on to preserve their democratic, national rights in line with international law and practices and under the Japanese Constitution.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly declared that it has a legal obligation to protect the Korean nationals in Japan under its nationality law and the Socialist Constitution. Inspired with this, they have striven to defend their rights and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the homeland with the active support of the Japanese people and the peace-loving peoples in the rest of the world.

Nevertheless, this has been a source of irritation for rulers in Tokyo and Seoul bent on maintaining a separate state in south Korea as part of the "two Koreas" policy. After all, with Washington's patronage, they have common interests in dividing and ruling the Korean communities, in undermining Chongryun and in downgrading the DPRK.

For the 27-year period from 1947 (the "alien registration act" was introduced) to 1973, a total of 418,544 Koreans were detained by the Japanese police (an annual average reached 15,000) on charges of violating the "alien registration act," many of which were imprisoned or fined, with their houses searched. Nearly 97 per cent were charged with failure to carry with them the "alien registration cards" or to report for renewal in time.

"Movement to Cultivate New Hearts"

A new move against the Korean communities in the wake of the bankrupt "home-visit program" is a "movement to cultivate new hearts" whereby to take several hundred resident Korean youth to south Korea. This plot was made public at the recent 23rd central committee meeting of Mindan which deplored the failure of the "home-visit program."

Vicious Mindan elements, wirepulled from Seoul, decided to use the fascistic "ROK Youth Society in Japan" for the movement, which has close relations with ultra-rightwingers of Japan. This "anti-communist" youth body has sent missions to entertain puppet armed forces deployed throughout south Korea.

They also are now scheming to tighten and streamline the chain of command down through their puppet organizations, with main stress on those of local offices in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Nara. The new movement is doomed, too, in face of mounting criticism first among Mindan people and then among the rest of the Korean communities.

U.S. Imperialists Must Give Up False Propaganda to Defame DPRK

PYONGYANG Feb. 28 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists have recently let the U.S. paper "Washington Post" to circulate the false rumour that our Republic was sending weapons and "groups of army instructors" to Middle East and African countries, according to a report. Earlier, Boyson, a British conservative parliamentarian, uttered the whopping lie that the "north Korean troops" had entered a Middle East country "in readiness for a new Arab conflict with Israel."

Commenting on these ridiculous rumours spread by the U.S. imperialists and their faithful servants against our Republic, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) today says:

These false reports circulated simultaneously in Washington and London are nothing but a premeditated malicious intrigue of the imperialists intended to undermine the high international authority and prestige of our Republic and sap the relations of friendship and cooperation growing stronger and developing between our country and other third world countries.

It is an old practice of the imperialists to vilify others each time they commit aggression and interference against other countries.

The imperialists' act of vilifying us with an unfounded fabrication is a foolish trick to divert elsewhere the attention of the world people denouncing the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists in increasing tension in the Middle East and cover up and justify their crimes.

A lie is fated to be uncovered.

The spokesman of the British Foreign Office made it clearer that the outburst of British parliamentarian Boyson is a barefaced lie when he stated:

"I have not heard of any such troop movement in the Middle East."

Is it not clear that this British parliamentarian is a trumpeter bribed with the U.S. dollar?

The commentary further says:

However desperately the U.S. imperialists and their vassals may try to impair the authority and prestige of our country among the world peace-loving people, it is of no avail.

The imperialists must clearly know that they will get nothing from their smear campaign against our Republic.

Our people will as always resolutely fight against the imperialists and colonialists and for the victory of the just cause of the people, in firm unity with the third world people and all the progressive people of the world.

Puppet Consul Gen. in Osaka Branded Anti-Haman Cho Clan

Seventeen leading men of the Haman (a city in South Kyongsang Province) Cho clan, now residing in Japan, bitterly accused Cho Il Je, puppet consul general in Osaka, of attempting to split the clan. Among them are Cho Song Gwang of Kobe and Cho Sang Nam of Osaka, both successful businessmen with a strong patriotism.

(In the long homogeneous Korean society, clan purity is highly valued and intra-clan marriage considered a taboo. Chos are divided into several clans as the case is with Kims and Lis, depending on their ancestral origins.)

This charge came in a joint appeal to clan members placed in the March 2 issue of the mass-circulation Korean-language daily *Chosen Sinbo* published in Tokyo. The move is a rare display of Cho clan-wide hostility to the puppet consul general.

The resident seniors branded the puppet's plan to compile "Who's Who of the Haman Cho Clan" as a politically-inspired service to Pak Jung Hi the traitor.

Cho Il Je, they declared, had long forfeited his claim to Haman Cho clanship, when he, becoming a prosecutor, convicted many innocent members of the clan. He was exposed as ex-chief of the sixth bureau of the "KCIA" in charge of public opinion manipulation.

They said that he was responsible for the kidnap of Kim Dae Jung (former "presidential candidate") from Tokyo to Seoul and for mass arrests of Korean residents in Japan during their visit to south Korea.

Noting that many are seeking to revenge themselves on him, the seventeen called upon clan members scattered throughout this country to frustrate the so-called register compilation bid.

They denounced the puppet Cho as a disgrace to the Haman Cho clan and appealed for more intensive efforts to help accelerate the homeland's earliest independent and peaceful reunification.

The "home-visit program" for Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan)-affiliated compatriots, engineered by this agent, the clan seniors charged, was unmistakably intended to divide the Korean communities in this country. Such plot, they concluded, was, after all, a total fiasco.

Declaration for Democracy, Nat'l Salvation (Summary)

The People's Korea received a text of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation." Printed here is a summarized translation from the Korean-language original.

* * *

Today, we have marked the 57th anniversary of the March 1 incident. The very *manse* (hurrah) cheers and shouts for national independence raised by the nation on March 1, 1919 are still ringing in our ears. We cannot but feel guilty as we ignore the meaning of the blood shed by martyrs, folding our arms without doing anything. Therefore, we will make public here to the world the "declaration for democracy and national salvation," representing our common will.

Although the surging hopes of the August 15 liberation were smashed by the tragic territorial division and successive ordeals forced on our nation, it has never lost hopes until today. The nation rose up from the ruins after the June 25 cataclysm. By overthrowing the Syngman Rhee dictatorship, the April 19 students' uprising revived our belief in "liberal democracy" in the hearts of the nation.

But, immediately after that, our nation was again subjected to the reign of another authoritarian regime. Separation of the three powers—administration, legislation and judicature—is now only nominal. On the pretext of national security, the freedom of belief and conscience is increasingly strangulated, and the freedom of the press and speech and the independence of the campus are being trampled underfoot.

The "south Korea-Japan treaty" concluded by the present regime has completely subjugated the economy of this country to that of Japan, with all our industries and man-power offered as sacrifices for Japan's economic aggression.

Internationally, the "Republic of Korea" has already been turned into a poor orphan in the international community of nations. The claim to the "sole legitimate government in the Korean Peninsula recognized by the UN" has now become a myth. This country has so far depended on the Western world, disregarding the third world which is emerging as a new power in world history, like a wedge between the Eastern and the Western camp. As a result, it has been forsaken even by the Western world.

The present regime should be held responsible for this state of the country. It should reflect on the fact that it has lost the trust of democratic countries by suppressing the democratic forces critical of it. As well, it should be aware that it could not obtain a clear prospect for the trends of world history in a long run, before deploring the emergence of the third world and the change in the United Nations.

At this juncture, in order to realize our aspirations for "national reunification," the democratic forces at home and abroad should be built up and rallied, and steadily march forward. But, human rights are violated and freedoms deprived of us in this country under the one-man dictatorship.

Thus, losing purpose, direction and confidence in democracy, the nation is falling into a catastrophic state step by step. Unable to overlook this, we make public the "declaration for democracy and national salvation," for the sake of the future of this country, overriding differences of political strategies and interests between the ruling and opposition parties.

1. This country should base itself on democracy

Democracy is the state policy of the "ROK." Accordingly, its legitimacy is supposed to lie in democracy. Therefore, on no pretext can democracy be circumscribed. The very power that should be built up after all is the democratic forces. Of course, we should build up both defense and economic capabilities. But, these are nothing but a castle built on sand unless supported by the democratic forces.

The question is what democracy means. It means not this or that system established in foreign countries, but the attitude or belief in creating the best system in compliance with the will of the members of society and in ceaselessly improving it and guaranteeing their rights, interests and happiness.

More significance should be attached to "democracy created by the nation itself" than to "democracy created for the nation."

The nation must think independently of what kind of social system is good for our country and compatriots. Democracy cannot be established if a deaf ear is turned to the nation's demand, on the pretext of creating democracy for the nation. It is to mistake orders and subjection for democracy if we think that a real democracy can be created by turning a deaf ear to the nation. But this cannot be in the nation's interests. The nation is against subjection and for independent participation. The nation cannot give up its basic right to keep a watch on the government and criticize it. It would mean giving up democracy if the nation give up this right.

What is the best way to put "democracy by the nation itself" in practice? It is to champion the freedom, the nation's basic right. Freedom must be ensured for the nation so that it may be free to express its opinion without spiritual and physical threats.

We demand that "emergency measures" suppressing the freedom of the nation be immediately withdrawn and that the democrats and students arrested for demanding democracy be released. We demand that the freedom of speech, assembly and publication be ensured for the nation, so that the nation can freely say whatever it has in mind.

Secondly, we call for the restoration of parliamentary government in south Korea which is now dominated by the "revitalized constitution." The national assembly should function to reflect the nation's free will in law-making and the government should embody it in administration. If the regime refuses to do so or place obstacles in the way of its implementation, this means that it has not intention to serve the nation.

Thirdly, we demand the independence of judicature. We must decide that a regime which dares to use judicature as an instrument to serve its purposes is against the interests of the nation.

2. The design and structure of our country's economy must be reviewed fundamentally

We know well that economic development is very important for the building of our country. Economic power does not always mean national strength. The present regime, however, is trying hard to increase our economic power at any cost, saying that we can build our country by increasing our economic power.

What is the result of the erroneous economic policy of the present regime? The promotion of export-oriented industries based on the plunder of the national economy resulted in a trade deficit amounting to 4 billion dollars in two years 1974 to 1975. There is no possibility of this deficit being reduced. Foreign debts totalled 5,780 million dollars by the end of 1975. Who is going to pay the tremendous foreign debts incurred by the firms that have become insolvent. The regime has deprived workers and peasants of their rights to strike or to form trade unions, permitting the firms using foreign loans and foreign capitalists to exploit them at will. The economic construction plan was not worked out to serve the nation's interests. It was not wrong to develop export-oriented industries on the basis of increased economic potentialities of the nation. It was an empty dream to try to build a modern industry on the bankrupt agricultural economy. The economic system based on foreign loans is responsible for the corruption.

It is only a question of time that the economy of the country will go bankrupt, if the present economic situation remains unchanged. A long time has passed since the present regime became powerless to save the country from economic failures. This is because economic injustice and corruption thrive at the top of the power structure.

There is no better way to free the nation from the miserable plight than for the Pak regime to step down.

In order to restore the economy from bankruptcy and to maintain the dignity of the nation internationally, we must demand that consortiums and foreign banks extend the repayment terms of foreign loans. In our opinion, this requires the change of power.

In case they do not have courage to do so, we demand that they, with a firm determination to lay down their own lives, reconsider entirely their plan to build up the state merely on the basis of a strengthened economy. They must recognize the actual situation as it is, instead of trying to conceal or take granted it. The "government" must revise the expanded budget which was formulated by ignoring the increased burden on the people in the form of the national tax, and take steps to increase their purchasing power through a resolute and thoroughgoing redistribution of wealth.

It is in this way that the unjust gulf between the rich and the poor will be resolved, and that the "government" can take the initiative in "national reunification."

3 Today, "national reunification" is the supreme task of the Korean people

Throughout the past 30 years after the liberation of the country, the tragic division of the country has drained our country of its spiritual and material resources which are to be mobilized for the sake of national prosperity and for the happiness and creative development of the people. The standing armies, over a million strength in both north and south, armed with modern weapons, can not be sustained without military aid from foreign countries, in view of the productivity and economic strength of our peninsula. Moreover, we can not endure the fact that the wisdom and creative capacity of the people are used destructively, when these should be mobilized for cultural creations.

Therefore, "national reunification" is now the supreme task of the Korean people. It should be achieved by the wisdom and creative capacity of the 50 million Korean people. Any individuals or groups who try to check or exploit "national reunification" for their own selfish purposes, can not avoid a severe judgement by history.

Advance of or delays in "national reunification" depends on the attitude of both north and south Korean politicians. If the "government" truly wants the prosperity of the people, it must have wisdom and courage resolutely to utilize any opportunities offered in the changing international situation. We must carry out an independent foreign policy.

At this juncture, there is a last line over which one can not retreat. It is the Great Charter of democracy, providing that the best system and policy for our country and people should be set up by the people themselves after reunification. With the day of reunification before us, are we increasing or reducing our democratic forces? Strengthening the democratic forces is the shortest way to "national reunification."

To achieve it is the task the 50 million people should attain at any cost in order to create a new history for our country.

To achieve it is to hold aloft the torch of Asia again, the torch once held in the March 1 and April 19 uprisings.

To achieve it is to demonstrate the true honour of democracy to the entire world.

To achieve it is to make the people live rightfully in the international community of nations as a reunified people and people of a peaceful country in which justice is done and human rights are guaranteed.

Long live democracy!

Students and Christians Continue Struggle

Christians and students of south Korea now stand in the van of the vigorous fight against Pak's authoritarian rule designed to perpetuate the division of the country with the backing of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionary ruling circles.

According to reports, Christians successively held prayer meetings for democracy on Jan. 22 and 29 in Seoul, on Jan. 20, 23 and 25 in Wonju and on Feb. 16 in Chonju.

Especially, 700 people attended the Jan. 25 prayer meeting in Wonju. At the Chonju prayer meeting, a statement demanding the release of Kim Ji Ha was issued by 69 personages. The statement disclosed the indescribable tortures to which the poet was subjected, expressing strong support for him who is unyieldingly fighting in the bloody jail.

Meanwhile, students are continuing their underground struggles for democracy and even in the military tribunal. Secretly distributing underground newspapers among the masses they are unveiling the hitherto concealed facts, beginning with Gulf Oil Company's payoffs to Pak Jung Hi.

These papers are said printed in Yonse, Chungang and Seoul universities, and are titled "Hyolmaek (blood vessel)," "Uihyol (blood of justice)" and "Saenghwal (life)," respectively.

Prayers for Democracy Nabbed

According to reports from Seoul, the Pak Jung Hi clique have so far hastily arrested more than 30 dissidents involved in the publication of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation," since the March 1 prayer meeting at the Myongdong Cathedral in the city.

The arrested included Kim Dea Jung, Chong Il Hyong, Ham Sok Hon and other signatories to the declaration. One of them, former professor Li U Jong was arrested by the puppet police as she came out from the cathedral.

Also arrested were pricst Chang Dok Pil who presided over the meeting, priest Kim Sung Hun who made an anti-"government" speech there and Mun Jong Hyon, Catholic priest of the Chonju city parish.

Mun made a report on the conditions of poet Kim Ji Ha who is in danger of his life by torture in prison. Moreover, Kim Gwan Sok and some priests were walked.

On March 8, Kim Dae Jung and his wife and Chong Il Hyong were walked from their homes. Meanwhile ex-president Yun Bo Son was interrogated at home, and his wife arrested. Besides, among the other detained are mother of Kim Ji Ha, priest Ham Se Ung, organizer of the "national Catholic priest group for the embodyment of justice," and former professor at Rihwa Women's University Li Bu Yong, representative member of the "national conference for the restoration of democracy" and vice-chairman of the international bar association of women.

Thus, of the 12 signatories to the declaration, 11 are detained.

The sudden arrest of those who participated in the meeting is intended to root out anti-Pak elements so to prevent the masses from launching a larger-scale action.

South Korean democratic leaders from various circles made public in November, 1973, the "declaration for national salvation," demanding that a stop be put to the "yushin dictatorship" and democracy restored.

Oppositions Protest

In protest against the spasmodic arrest of the democratic leaders, the opposition "New Democratic Party" and "Democratic Party for Unification" issued statements on March 6 and 8 respectively.

In their statements the opposition parties demanded that the illegal arrest should be stopped and that the detained democrats released immediately. They also expressed their resolve to inquire into the arrest at the coming extraordinary session of the "national assembly" to start from the 12th.

U.S., Japan Must Disengage From S. Korea

On Centenary of "Kanghwa-do Treaty"

One hundred years have elapsed since the so-called "Kanghwa-do treaty" was imposed upon the Korean people by the Japanese imperialists on Eebruary 27, 1876.

The "Kanghwa-do treaty" was an aggressive document fabricated by the Japanese imperialists through their brigandish "gunboat tactics" and deceptive ruse with the zealous backing and encouragement of the U.S. imperialists; it was a treacherous document through which Korean feudal flunkeyists besmirched the sovereignty of the country by surrendering and succumbing to the foreign aggressors.

After fabricating the aggressive and shackling "Kanghwa-do treaty" by forcing the corrupt and impotent feudal flunkeyist traitors to give way to them the Japanese imperialists swarmed into Korea with this as a momentum. Our country was thus occupied by them and the Korean people were subjected to colonial slavery for nearly half a century.

It was none other than the U.S. imperialists who encouraged and abetted the Japanese militarists to invade Korea and helped them work out an aggression plan and wirepulled and patronized its execution.

The U.S. imperialists stretched out their blood-stained tentacles of aggression to our country already over 100 years ago and helped the Japanese imperialists impose colonial slavery upon the Korean people. After August 15 they occupied south Korea replacing Japanese imperialism and established a colonial rule there. Now the U.S. imperialists are working recklessly to retain their grip on south Korea indefinitely, keep it as a stronghold for their Asian aggression and expand their reactionary colonial ruling system to the whole of Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are a pack of traitors without an equal in the world. They are the executors of the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and their servants. They are the stooges who cannot live even a day without the U.S. imperialists' patronage and backing.

The treacheries of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique put to shame the crimes committed by the feudal flunkeyists who concluded the "Kanghwa-do treaty" 100 years ago, paving the way for the Japanese imperialists' colonial domination.

Owing to the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and the treacheries of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique the dark clouds of permanent split and war are now hanging over the heads of the Korean people and south Korea is in danger of being reduced to a permanent colony of the foreign imperialists.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The present situation urgently demands that we should further intensify the struggle against the splittists at home and abroad—the traitors and the foreign forces of aggression—in order to accelerate peaceful reunification."

Achieving the reunification of our country is the question related to the vital demand of the nation for taking back the territory and population robbed by the foreign imperialists, attaining the complete independence of the country and establishing national sovereignty throughout the country.

In order to reunify the country, it is imperative to wage a fierce struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique seeking a way out under the patronage of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists must dissolve the "UN Command" and promptly pull out of south Korea as the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly demands. The Japanese reactionaries must give up their foolish design to get any "bonanza" by partaking in the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

U.S. Combat Forces Beefed Up in S. Korea

A danger of war has grown extremely serious in Korea today owing to the aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The U.S. imperialists have introduced large quantities of modern weapons of destruction including nuclear weapons and military equipment into south Korea and deployed them near the Military Demarcation Line, and egg the warlike elements in south Korea on to perpetrate military provocations against our Republic every day."

On February 24 the U.S. imperialists brought into south Korea the up-to-date "F-111" fighter-bombers belonging to the 366th tactical air command of the U.S. air force from the mainland.

They raved that this step was to "show their firm determination to increase their combat capacity and improve their role" and to "give air support" to their troops in south Korea and the south Korean puppet army.

The U.S. imperialists' arms reinforcement is being stepped up with greater frenzy after U.S. President Ford made public the "new Pacific doctrine," and raved on December 7 last year that the U.S. would observe its "commitments" to south Korea and the U.S. troops stationed there are "proof" of this.

The U.S. imperialists, conducting a provocative exhibition flight of five "F-4D Phantom" planes transferred to the south Korean puppets on December 12 last year, declared that these planes are attacking craft for destroying peaceable towns in the north. Synchronizing with this, the U.S. imperialists staged a large-scale mobile exercise near the Military Demarcation Line.

Mobilized in this exercise were 155 mm tank-driven guided missiles launching pads, heavy trench mortars "Cobra" helicopters, light reconnaissance helicopters, "Sheridan" tanks and other new type weapons.

Besides, they staged provocative guided missile launching exercises on the east, west and south coasts and near the Military Demarcation Line in a simulated attack on the north.

Cases of provocative acts committed in the joint security areas against the north by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique at the instigation of the former in one month or so between December 21 last year and January 30 this year numbered over 2,840.

They proclaimed a "state of war" throughout south Korea, and placed all the armed forces on the "round-the-clock war footing."

In the last one year alone they brought a large number of their aggression troops into south Korea. Besides, they shipped there large quantities of mass destruction weapons, nuclear weapons in particular, and deployed them near the Military Demarcation Line.

Recently, the U.S. Centre for Defense Information admitted that 661-686 tactical nuclear weapons are deployed in south Korea. It was reported that among them are over 190 nuclear bombs carried by "F-4 Phantom" planes, nuclear shells and various kinds of guided missile nuclear warheads and nuclear mines.

The U.S. troops stationed in south Korea have, besides the openly announced over 42,000 troops, the "missile command," the "air force defense command" and the "Phantom" jet tactical air force corps, and the U.S. army units in the "frontline area" of south Korea are equipped with long distance radio guided missiles, anti-tank missiles and other modern weapons.

To introduce and store more nuclear weapons, the U.S. imperialists are planning to reinforce their nuclear storage facilities and guided missile positions and newly building or expanding airfields, harbours, strategic roads and other military bases and military establishments on an extensive scale in different parts of south Korea.

At the same time, they keep the Seventh Fleet fully prepared so that they can send it promptly to the Korean front "in case of war" in Korea.

They are also massing their armed forces in the area surrounding south Korea in order to reinforce their troops in south Korea. In particular, they are strengthening their strategic base in Okinawa, Japan, as a base for sortie to the Korean front and have worked out an "operational plan" to "airlift" their armed forces to Korea in "case of emergency."

While reinforcing their armed forces in this way, the U.S. spent 1,001.6 million dollars in the last few years under the name of assisting the south Korean puppet clique in carrying out the so-called "program for the modernization of the ROK army" and recently transferred to them highly efficient naval vessels of latest type, guided missiles for warships, a large number of ground offensive weapons, highly efficient fighter-bombers and "solid fuel rocket motors" to be used in strategic weapons. And the United States decided to give 202.7 million dollars of military "aid" to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the fiscal 1976 for the "modernization" of the puppet army equipment.

The U.S. imperialists are not only reinforcing armed forces but also working hard to perfect an operational system for a new war in Korea and, at the same time, establish a U.S.-Japan joint operational system for using the Japanese soil and armed forces of Japan in a war in Korea and strengthen the "triangular military alliance" of the U.S., Japan and south Korea.

They are conducting reckless war exercises almost every day, using atomic weapons, guided missiles, and other mass destruction weapons.

The U.S. imperialists are also conducting war exercises without letup in Okinawa, an "advance base" to the Korean front.

An instance of this is the "flight training" of pilots of the U.S. air force there for the "familiarization of the terrain" of the Korean Peninsula as a preliminary exercise for a surprise attack.

In Okinawa they are staging even a "nuclear bomb dropping exercise" in a simulated attack on the northern half of the DPRK.

All facts show that as long as the U.S. imperialists who declared south Korea the "forward defence area" persist in their dangerous play with fire, clamouring that they "will not hesitate to use nuclear weapons," peace can not be maintained or consolidated in Korea and the Far East nor can the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea be achieved.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the dangerous play with fire and immediately withdraw their armed forces from south Korea in accordance with the fair UN resolution.

The U.S. imperialists must be clearly mindful that if they persist in the war rackets, they will meet more resolute protest and denunciation of the world people and sustain an ignominious defeat and must act with discretion.

Photo shows a U.S. air force "F-111" fighter-bomber engaged in bomb-dropping exercise conducted on March 5 near the Military Demarcation Line.

371st MAC Meet Held:

"SR-71s" Violate Northern Sky

PANMUNJOM (KCNA)—The 371st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on Feb. 26 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting Major General Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique at their masters' instigation are committing grave armed provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the air, on the ground and the sea, aggravating all the more the situation in our country and called the enemy side to account for this.

According to the statement of the senior member of our side at the meeting, at approximately 0810 hours on February 3, the south Korean bellicose elements had the south Korean puppet army fire several rounds of shells from Siam-ri in the lower reaches of the Rimjin-gang River in the western sector of the front towards the inhabited area of Rimhan-ri in our side.

The senior member of our side went on to say:

The gunfiring by the south Korean puppet army is a premeditated provocative act.

This clearly demonstrates that the enemy's criminal manoeuvrings to provoke a new war of aggression in our country have reached an undisguised and dangerous stage.

The senior member of our side exposed that the number of the south Korean puppet army's criminal acts of illegally bringing heavy weapons into the Demilitarized Zone amounted to over 100 cases during the period from January 19 to February 23 and that of its gunfirings against our side over 40 cases during the same period.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors sent high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR 71s" into the air over the Military Demarcation Line which committed an espionage act against our side.

The south Korean puppet clique dispatched PCs into the coastal waters of our side to commit espionage acts.

The number of espionage acts the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed by mobilizing the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71s" amounted to 13 cases during the period between January 19 and February 23 and that of the espionage acts by the south Korean puppet army naval vessels 31 cases during the same period.

Besides, the enemies infiltrated their military aircraft on 8 occasions during the same period.

Such vicious espionage and hostile acts of the enemies are very aggressive criminal acts committed by imperialist aggressors only on the eve of war to invent a pretext to be used in provoking war and to spy out military secrets needed in unleashing war.

The senior member of our side said:

On February 24, the U.S. imperialist aggressors introduced into south Korea "F-111" fighter-bombers belonging to the U.S. tactical air force command which are now performing their "operational mission."

The enemy contemplates to hold a bombing and strafing exercise and "air force support exercise" of the newly introduced "F-111" fighter-bombers and brought in more than 160 personnel on the 23rd for this purpose.

The senior member of our side stated:

The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs' introduction into south Korea of the up-to-date fighter-bombers for the offensive use is not only a vicious challenge to the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples the world over but also an unpardonable criminal act threatening peace in Asia and the world.

He strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs promptly take out of Korea the "F-111" fighter-bombers introduced this time and all the lethal weapons and combat equipment illegally introduced before.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Chosen Sinbo-sa. Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269)0131-3 Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 30 yen (10 cents)